UNITED
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S/1997/368
13 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 33
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 9 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place during April 1997.

1 April 1997

At 0930 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area at low altitude.

At 1530 hours outlying areas of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and Kafr Tibnit and the vicinity of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under multi-calibre machine-gun fire from Israeli warplanes and helicopters. The outskirts of Kafr Tibnit also came under Israeli artillery fire, and one person, Muhammad Jawdat Faqih, was wounded.

At 1500 hours a Lahad militia group arrested Husayn Muhammad Shihadah from Ghanduriyah.

At 1600 hours Maryam Ali al-Bustani, a 10-year-old girl, suffered miscellaneous injuries when an explosive device was detonated.

2 April 1997

At 1325 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at medium altitude, breaking the sound barrier.

At 1330 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Damur area at low altitude.

3 April 1997

At 0830 hours Ayta al-Jabal, in Bint Jubayl district, came under artillery fire and serious damage was caused to property.

4 April 1997

At 1830 hours outlying areas of Kafr Tibnit and the vicinity of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under sniper fire from Israeli positions in the border strip.

5 April 1997

Israeli combat helicopters overflew the Libbaya vicinity and the hills to the east.

8 April 1997

At 1115 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area.

12 April 1997

Outlying areas of Ayn Bu Siwar, Jarju' and Arabsalim and areas along the Nab' al-Tasah came under artillery fire.

13 April 1997

At 1230 hours a landmine exploded in an outlying area of Aramta, in Jazzin district, wounding two persons from the town.

At 1430 hours outlying areas of Majdal Zun, in Tyre district, came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1600 hours Israeli combat helicopters overflew Frun and Ghanduriyah and areas along the Litani river, strafing the wadis around the towns with machine-gun fire.

15 April 1997

At 0400 hours outlying areas of Frun, Ghanduriyah, Burj Qallawiyah and Qallawiyah came under Israeli artillery fire. It ceased at 0900 hours. Two people were killed and three were injured.

16 April 1997

At 2200 hours outlying areas of Luwayzah and Jarju' came under fire from medium machine-guns located in Israeli positions in the border strip.

17 April 1997

At 0100 hours outlying areas of Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar and Arabsalim and the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 0200 hours outlying areas of Kafr Milki, in Tyre district, came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1145 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba' and the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery fire. It ceased at around 1500 hours.

18 April 1997

At 1115 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas at high altitude, breaking the sound barrier on two occasions.

At 1230 hours the hills to the south of Mashgharah and Ayn al-Tinah and the Jabal Abi Rashid highlands came under intermittent Israeli artillery fire. It ceased at 1450 hours.

19 April 1997

At 1055 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps at high altitude.

At 1120 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas at low altitude.

20 April 1997

At 1100 hours a landmine exploded at Bkasin, in Jazzin district, killing one person. He was taken to Jazzin government hospital.

At 1115 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Mashgharah, Ayn al-Tinah and Maydun areas and were met with ground-based anti-aircraft fire. The overflights ceased at 1915 hours.

At 1630 hours Israeli warplanes attacked outlying areas of Jazzin in the Azibah al-Fawqa area.

21 April 1997

At 0800 hours outlying areas of Ayn Bu Siwar and Arabsalim and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire. At the same time, warplanes overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

22 April 1997

At 1030 hours a landmine exploded on the Anan-Qtali road, causing some damage.

At 1130 hours outlying areas of Ayta al-Jabal, Tibnin, Bra'shit and Safad al-Battikh came under Israeli artillery fire.

24 April 1997

At 1100 hours outlying areas of Majdal Silm, Qabrikha, Tulin, Kafra, Yatar and Haddatha came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1430 hours Israeli combat helicopters strafed outlying areas of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and the vicinity of the Kafr Tibnit crossing. Two persons were wounded at the crossing.

At 2000 hours outlying areas of Shaqra, Bra'shit, Majdal Silm, Tulin, Qabrikha and Sawwanah came under Israeli artillery fire.

25 April 1997

At 0600 hours outlying areas of Yatar, Kafra, Haris, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Bra'shit, Shaqra, Majdal Silm, Frun, Ghanduriyah and Sawwanah came under Israeli artillery fire.

27 April 1997

At 0700 hours a bus travelling from Qilya to Mashgharah, in Western Bekaa district, with eight schoolchildren on board came under heavy-weapons fire from the Israeli forces positioned on Ahmadiyah hill. No one was hurt.

29 April 1997

At 0630 hours the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah and the Bayad neighbourhood came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 0730 hours outlying areas of Qilya, in Western Bekaa district, came under artillery fire from the Israeli forces positioned on Ahmadiyah hill.

30 April 1997

At 1150 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah and Nabatiyah areas at low altitude, breaking the sound barrier.

At 1545 hours outlying areas of Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Jba', Kafr Rumman and Arabsalim, Wadi Kafr Fila, the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills and areas along the Nab' al-Tasah came under Israeli artillery fire.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and these fresh attacks and arbitrary practices inflicted on the Lebanese population, which have left a number of casualties and have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/369
14 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 9 May 1997, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I would appreciate your bringing it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-12391 (E) 140597

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Annex

Letter dated 9 May 1997 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the fourth monthly report on Stabilization Force (SFOR) operations. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

On 18 April, I visited Sarajevo with the Permanent Representatives of the North Atlantic Council for discussions with the SFOR Commander, the High Representative, your Special Representative, other heads of civil agencies in theatre and the members of the Bosnian Presidency. In the meeting with the three Presidents, I took the opportunity to underline that, although much had been achieved in implementing the Peace Agreement, much still remains to be done, and that they themselves bore a heavy responsibility for achieving the peace, stability and prosperity which their people now expect. In this context I underlined such areas for priority effort as the proper functioning of the joint institutions, the return of displaced persons and refugees, the retraining and restructuring of local police and the conduct of the municipal elections.

I also took the opportunity to highlight a number of specific areas for future cooperation. First, I underlined the importance of an effective Standing Committee on Military Matters (SCMM), as foreseen in the Peace Agreement and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Secondly, I announced the setting up of courses designed for Bosnian military and civilian defence personnel at the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany, which should help encourage reconciliation within the armed forces. Thirdly, I stressed the need to open up three additional airports in Bosnia to civil aviation. SFOR is ready to assist in this, but the necessary memoranda of understanding needed to be signed with the Bosnian Government, and steps must be taken to reconstitute the Bosnian Civil Aviation Administration, as agreed at the London Peace Implementation Conference.

The visit reaffirmed in my mind the important role that the International Police Task Force (IPTF) has to play in consolidating the peace. I was therefore glad to learn that on your recommendation the Security Council has authorized the recruitment of 186 additional police for IPTF.

The North Atlantic Council's visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina was a useful one, and I hope that it will be possible to register progress in some of those specific areas by the time of the six-month SFOR review. In the meantime, SFOR will continue to build upon the achievements to date and will play its full part in bringing lasting peace to Bosnia. At the same time, we in the international community must continue to urge the parties themselves fully to respect their commitments under the terms of the Peace Agreement.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

Appendix

Monthly report to the United Nations Security Council on SFOR operations

SFOR operations

1. There are approximately 33,000 SFOR troops currently deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with contributions from all the NATO countries and from 19 non-NATO countries.

2. Over the past month, SFOR has continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance through ground and air patrols, and to make random inspections of cantonment sites. Increased patrolling was maintained in Mostar, with SFOR continuing its close cooperation with the International Police Task Force (IPTF) in the city. An average of some 150 patrols have been conducted daily, and over 3,000 aircraft sorties and 5,000 helicopter sorties have been flown since the beginning of SFOR's mission.

3. SFOR troops were closely involved with preparations for the Pope's visit to Sarajevo on 12 and 13 April and provided a considerable contribution to the security arrangements. In total, 6,540 SFOR personnel were involved, in cooperation with the Office of the High Representative, IPTF and local police. All multinational divisions were involved in providing a secure environment, including anti-sniper operations, emergency ordnance disposal teams, the manning of observation points in Sarajevo and reinforced patrolling along main roads in and around the city. In addition, all major routes were monitored throughout Bosnia.

4. Support continues to be provided to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), with SFOR maintaining its regular, coordinated close air support training missions over Eastern Slavonia to exercise plans to provide close air support if necessary.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

5. Overall, the parties are assessed as being in general compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. However, over the past month there have again been isolated incidents of lawlessness, including attacks against religious buildings, both churches and mosques, in central and south-western Bosnia. Although there were no injuries, these attacks added to the climate of mutual fear and suspicion, especially in the run-up to the Pope's visit to Sarajevo on 12 and 13 April. Since the beginning of SFOR's mandate, 14 religious institutions have been severely damaged - five mosques, eight Catholic churches and an Orthodox church. These attacks have all been investigated by the civil police and IPTF.

6. In the month since the last report, SFOR troops have conducted approximately 261 weapons storage site inspections and monitored 240 authorized movement and training activities and 50 mine-clearing operations. Several minor

instances of non-compliance arose during the site inspections, all of which resulted in the confiscation and subsequent destruction by SFOR of the weapons concerned. In line with SFOR policy, the parties have now submitted plans for the 25 per cent reduction of their barracks and cantonments. Since the plans contained some duplications and questionable site locations, they were returned to the parties for correction and were resubmitted for evaluation on 21 April. The total number of sites currently stands at 787, which is a reduction of approximately 10 per cent from the Implementation Force (IFOR) baseline of 87[illegible] in August 1996.

7. In response to requests from the parties to carry out essential radar maintenance on air defence systems (which are in cantonment sites), it has been agreed that this activity may take place, subject to strict monitoring by SFOR.

8. The weapons and ammunition declared by the parties as a result of SFOR's temporary suspension of its confiscation policy (para. 5 of last month's report refers (see S/1997/257)) have now been moved into authorized cantonment sites and henceforward will be subject to SFOR's usual inspection policy. In all, over 300,000 small arms and grenades were declared, along with approximately 400 heavy weapons and 52,000 mines.

9. SFOR troops remain deployed in and around Mostar in order to prevent the recurrence of any violence. Over the reporting period SFOR, in cooperation with IPTF, dismantled a number of illegal checkpoints in the city. A Unified Police Force for Mostar has now been agreed, consisting of 100 Joint Police (50 Bosniac and 50 Croat), commanded by a Bosniac Commander and a Croat Deputy, with equal powers. IPTF will monitor the Force, which currently has an area of responsibility only in central Mostar. The Force's first patrol took place on 4 April.

10. With respect to freedom of movement, SFOR continues to support IPTF in the dismantling of illegal checkpoints. Since the beginning of SFOR's mandate, 81 illegal checkpoints have been reported, a significant decrease from 1996 when IFOR was disbanding approximately 80 per month. Between 1 and 28 April, 18 illegal checkpoints were reported. Nevertheless, freedom of return remains problematic and returns to the zone of separation have been hampered by security concerns following the Gajevi incident (paras. 7-9 of last month's report refers). However, there have been a number of spontaneous refugee returns over the past month, primarily to majority areas. In mid-April, SFOR personnel met with representatives from Gajevi and Celic in order to discuss the resettlement of Gajevi. Current plans call for the construction of prefabricated homes to commence at the beginning of May, with settlers moving in as soon as construction is completed.

11. At a Joint Military Commission meeting at the end of March, the parties put forward their plans for the demining activities to be carried out by their armed forces, and also submitted plans for training their soldiers in demining activities. These plans were approved by SFOR on 21 April. Over the past 30 days, more than 3,000 mines have been removed by the parties and 164 troops have completed their demining training. SFOR is encouraged by the demining activities conducted to date. It is noteworthy that, since 18 April, and for

the first time since October 1996, there is no training ban on the forces of any party in the theatre because of their progress in demining.

Cooperation with international organizations

12. SFOR continues to provide support within its capabilities to the international civil organizations in theatre. As noted above, SFOR's close cooperation with IPTF continues in Mostar, and elsewhere, most notably in Brcko. On 27 March, SFOR hosted a meeting with the new IPTF Commissioner and his Regional Commanders, with the aim of further improving coordination. In addition, over the reporting period, SFOR participated in joint working groups with IPTF, the Office of the High Representative and the parties in order to prepare for the 12 and 13 April Papal visit to Sarajevo. SFOR has established a Law Enforcement Support Team and is actively supporting an IPTF operational study and the tracking and analysis of organized crime.

13. SFOR continues to cooperate closely with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in its preparations for the September 1997 municipal elections in Bosnia. SFOR has assisted in the identification and reconnoitering of voter registration centres and polling stations and is helping to man the Joint Elections Operations Centre. Planning is under way with the OSCE mission in Bosnia for SFOR to provide the security framework and other support as appropriate during the elections themselves. SFOR also continues to provide data on weapons holdings to OSCE to assist in its role in implementing the provisions of annex I.B of the Peace Agreement.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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14 May 1997
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LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 10 a.m. on 13 April 1997, an Iraqi patrol boat entered Kuwaiti territorial waters at the level of the depression situated between the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan. As it attempted to leave this area, the boat ran aground on the mud near the island of Warbah. This incident was witnessed by international observers who had been informed by the Kuwaiti authorities of the Iraqi violation. The boat finally left Kuwaiti territorial waters at 4 p.m. the same day.

Iraq's violations of Kuwaiti territorial waters, which have increased in recent days, pose a threat to the security of the State of Kuwait and of its international borders and require that you call upon the Iraqi Government to put an end to these actions and violations while taking full responsibility for their consequences.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-12745 (E) 140597 140597

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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15 May 1997
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997 concerning the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the United Nations International Police Task Force (United Nations-IPTF),

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1997 (S/1997/224 and Add.1) and his letter of 5 May 1997 to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/351),

1. Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of UNMIBH by 120 police personnel, in the light of the recommendation of the Secretary-General concerning the tasks of the UN-IPTF as set out in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012) and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to enable the UN-IPTF to carry out its mandate set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement and resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996;

2. Urges Member States to provide qualified police monitors and other forms of assistance and support to the UN-IPTF and in support of the Peace Agreement;

3. Decides also to remain seized of the matter.

97-12893 (E) 160597

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S/1997/372
16 May 1997

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

(for the period from 19 November 1996 to 16 May 1997)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report gives an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) during the past six months in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 1081 (1996) of 27 November 1996.

II. SITUATION IN THE AREA AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

2. During the period under review, the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector was maintained without serious incident and the Force's area of operation remained calm.

3. UNDOF supervised the area of separation by means of fixed positions and patrols to ensure that no military forces were in it. The Force also carried out fortnightly inspections of armament and force levels in the areas of limitation. Liaison officers from the party concerned accompanied the inspection teams. As in the past, both sides denied inspection teams access to some of their positions and imposed some restrictions on the Force's freedom of movement.

4. UNDOF assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for mail and the passage of persons through the area of separation. Within the means available, medical treatment was provided to the local population on request.

5. The Force Commander and his staff maintained close contact with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. Both sides cooperated with the Force in the execution of its tasks.

6. As of May 1997, UNDOF comprised 1,053 troops from Austria, Canada, Japan and Poland (465, 188, 45 and 355 troops respectively), as well as four United

Nations military observers detailed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). In addition, UNDOF was assisted by the 73 UNTSO military observers of the Observer Group Golan (OGG). Major-General Johannes C. Kosters (Netherlands) continued as Force Commander. A map showing the Force's deployment is attached.

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

7. By its resolution 50/20 B of 7 June 1996, the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for UNDOF an amount of $32,254,900 gross for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997. The assessment of the appropriation, which is equivalent to $2,687,908 gross per month, is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the current mandate of UNDOF.

8. The budget proposed for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 (A/51/405/Add.2) is currently under consideration by the General Assembly. Subject to the Assembly's decision, the cost of maintaining UNDOF at its authorized strength for that period would be $32,368,000 gross, which is equivalent to $2,697,333 gross per month.

9. Unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNDOF as at 30 April 1997 amounted to $48.2 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at 30 April 1997 amounted to $1.64 billion.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

10. In deciding in its resolution 1081 (1996) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

11. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) were dealt with in my predecessor's report on the situation in the Middle East (A/51/543), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 50/22 A and B of 4 December 1995.

V. OBSERVATIONS

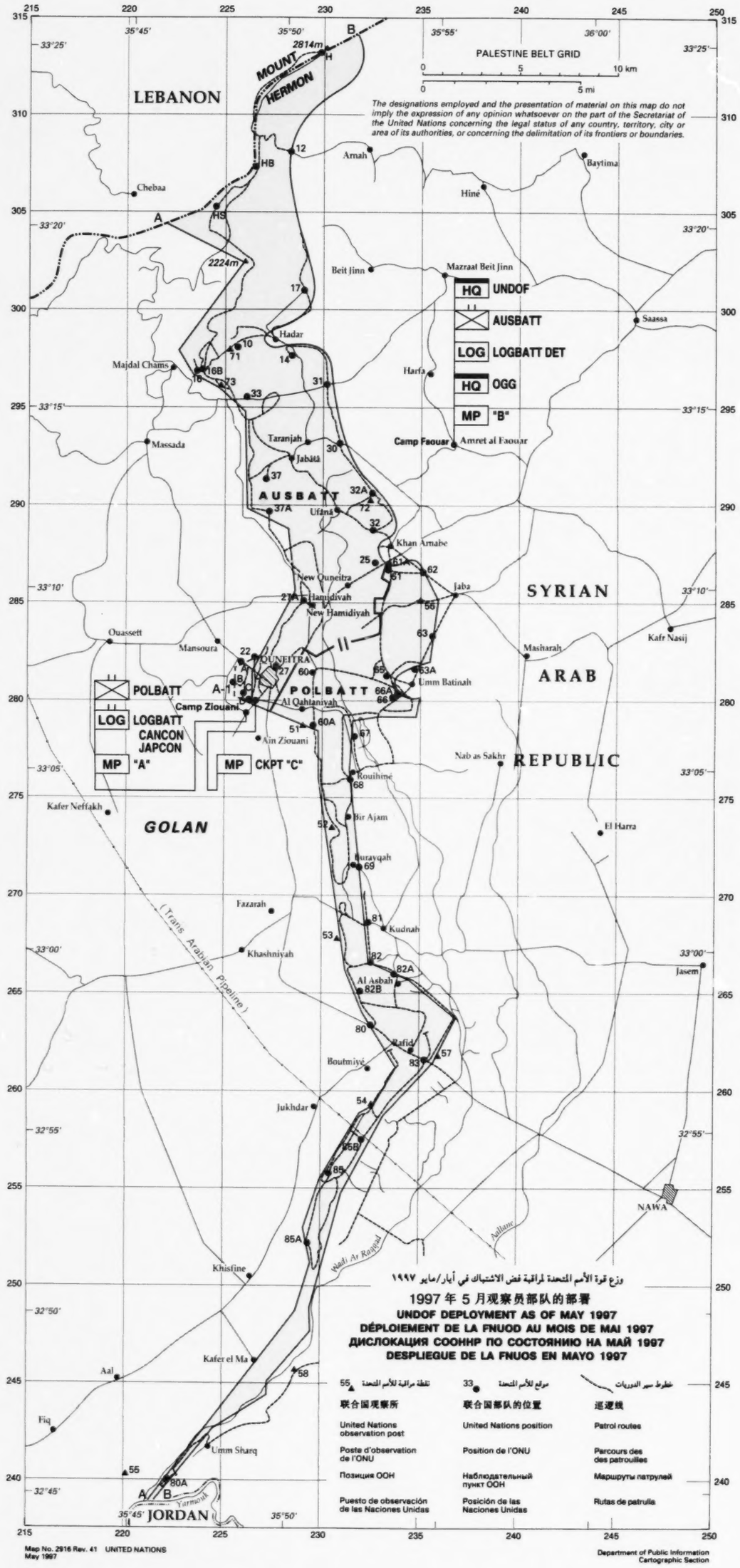
12. UNDOF, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire called for by the Security Council and the agreement on disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. The situation in the Israeli-Syrian sector has remained quiet and there has been no serious incident.

13. Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

14. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1997. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

15. In making this recommendation, I must draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $48.2 million. This sum, far larger than the current annual budget of UNDOF, represents money owed to Member States that contribute the troops who make up the Force. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

16. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General Johannes C. Kosters and to the men and women under his command. They have performed with efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those that provide the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force.


PALESTINE BELT GRID
0 5 10 km
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The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
LEBANON
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
GOLAN
JORDAN
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2814m
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AUSBATT
LOG LOGBATT DET
HQ OGG
MP "B"
POLBATT
LOG LOGBATT
CANCON
JAPCON
MP "A"
MP CKPT "C"
Camp Faouar
Camp Ziouani
Amret al Faouar
Mazraat Beit Jinn
Beit Jinn
Majdal Chams
Hadar
Harfa
Saassa
Massada
Taranjah
Jabata
Ufana
Khan Arnabe
New Ouneitra
Hamidiyah
New Hamidiyah
Jaba
Ouassett
Mansoura
Masharah
Kafr Nasij
Umm Batinah
Al Qahtaniyah
Ain Ziouani
Nab as Sakhr
Kouihine
Kafer Nefakh
Bir Ajam
El Harra
Burayqah
Fazarah
Kudnah
Khashniyah
Jasem
Al Asbah
Rafid
Boutmiyé
Jukhdar
NAWA
Khisfine
Wadi Ar Raqqad
Kafer el Ma
Aal
Fiq
Umm Sharq
Yarmouk
Allaan
(Trans Arabian Pipeline)
وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في أيار/مايو ١٩٩٧
1997 年 5 月观察员部队的部署
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1997
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE MAI 1997
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА МАЙ 1997
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN MAYO 1997
نقطة مراقبة للأمم المتحدة
联合国观察所
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Позиция ООН
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
موقع للأمم المتحدة
联合国部队的位置
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Наблюдательный пункт ООН
Posición de las Naciones Unidas
خطوط سير الدوريات
巡逻线
Patrol routes
Parcours des des patrouilles
Маршруты патрулей
Rutas de patrulla
Map No. 2916 Rev. 41 UNITED NATIONS May 1997
Department of Public Information Cartographic Section

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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16 May 1997
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LETTER DATED 16 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter No. 597 dated 12 May, I have the honour to inform you that I met the Ambassador of Poland, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992), at his request, on the morning of 15 May. I informed him of the following:

1. We reaffirm our profound respect for the Security Council and for the United Nations as a whole;

2. We also reaffirm our commitment to observe the resolutions of the Security Council, from which we have always sought permission for humanitarian or commercial flights;

3. The resolutions of the Security Council essentially concern commercial flights, in keeping with the spirit of the embargo. I wish to recall once again that I have received no official information from my Government as to the means of transport used for this religious visit;

4. The Security Council has adopted no resolutions on religious flights, and it should not do so;

5. The flight was purely religious and we hope that neither the Security Council Committee nor the Council itself will pursue this extremely sensitive issue;

6. The resolutions on sanctions have achieved their purpose and are no longer justified, and we request that they be reviewed without delay;

7. We reaffirm our readiness to solve the Lockerbie problem in accordance with the proposals made.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the previous one distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DURDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-12937 (E) 160597 160597

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NATIONS

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S/1997/374
16 May 1997

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LETTER DATED 16 MAY 1997 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 16 May 1997.

(Signed) António MONTEIRO
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

97-12955 (E) 160597

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 (S/22660, annex).

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Council. The present report is the twenty-fourth report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September (S/23036) and 10 December 1991 (S/23279), 12 March 1992 (S/23708), 11 June (S/24083), 8 September (S/24545) and 4 December 1992 (S/24912), 19 March (S/25442), 7 June (S/25930), 7 September (S/26430) and 14 December 1993 (S/26874), 4 March (S/1994/274), 6 June (S/1994/695), 2 September (S/1994/1027) and 29 November 1994 (S/1994/1367), 1 March (S/1995/169), 30 May (S/1995/442), 25 August (S/1995/744) and 27 November 1995 (S/1995/992), 21 February (S/1996/127), 20 May (S/1996/361), 20 August (S/1996/676) and 18 November 1996 (S/1996/950) and 14 February 1997 (S/1997/141).

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review, no information as requested has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, that is, items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period covered by the report, the Committee did not receive any such information as requested by paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any information relevant to the arms and related sanctions against Iraq that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Council. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2), no further communications have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/51/902
S/1997/375
16 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 15 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 13 May 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-12969 (E) 190597 200597

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ANNEX

Letter dated 13 May 1997 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 9 May 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which was circulated as document A/51/895-S/1997/364 dated 12 May 1997.

At the outset, I wish to stress that the depiction as "invasion" or "occupation" of the fully legal and justified intervention by Turkey in 1974, which was necessitated by the preceding coup d'état staged by Greece in order to annex Cyprus, is pure distortion aimed at misleading world public opinion. As for the issue of the legality of the two independent political entities or States currently existing on the island, I wish to point out that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus derives is legitimacy from the free and democratic will of the Turkish Cypriot people who, in the special circumstances of Cyprus, are no less entitled to the right of self-determination than the Greek Cypriot people. It is rather the Greek Cypriot side's claim to be the Government of the whole island in total disregard of the relevant 1960 agreements that has no basis in law or in fact.

As regards the sale of immovable property in the north, this is totally within the authority and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with the relevant legislation currently in force within the Republic. It should also be pointed out that the Greek Cypriot administration, which is guilty of confiscating Turkish Cypriot properties and driving the Turkish Cypriot population into 3 per cent of the island's territory between 1963-1974, is currently allowing the use, development and even transfer of Turkish Cypriot properties in the south.

Indeed, the Greek Cypriot administration has, over the years, enacted legislation concerning the utilization of Turkish Cypriot immovable properties (law No. 139/1991). In effect, the Greek Cypriot administration has issued ownership certificates to Greek Cypriot citizens for houses built on Turkish Cypriot property in the south.

A recent example of the utilization of Turkish Cypriot immovable property in the south involves 50 donums (approximately 12.5 acres) in the vicinity of Mormenekse (Dromolatsia) village that had been earmarked as the site of a sports complex. According to the Greek Cypriot press (Haravgi dated 22 March 1997) it was later allocated to a Greek Cypriot politician by the Greek Cypriot Interior Ministry, causing a public uproar and calls for "transparency" in respect of Turkish Cypriot properties in the south.

Meanwhile, in spite of the Greek Cypriot side's efforts to maintain a secrecy over the issue for obvious political reasons, reports have surfaced regarding the imminent issuance of as many as 4,000 title deeds to Greek Cypriots. The Greek Cypriot daily Fileleftheros of the same date has reported that "one of the biggest problems in this regard is the requisition of the property on which houses are built ... because nearly half of the property on

which houses have been built belongs to Turkish Cypriots who can later demand compensation".

The issue of abandoned property is common to both communities. The Turkish Cypriot community has left a comparable amount of immovable property in the south as the Greek Cypriot community has left in the north. This is a subject to be taken up and finalized between the two sides at the intercommunal talks within the framework of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal settlement. As you are well aware, the parameters within which reciprocal property claims by both sides can be settled are outlined in the United Nations set of ideas of 1992, which envisages a global solution to this issue through property exchange and/or compensation. This is a natural consequence of the population exchange agreement reached between the two sides at Vienna on 2 August 1975, which was implemented under United Nations supervision in September 1975, paving the way for a bi-zonal, federal settlement.

The exploitation of this issue by the Greek Cypriot side for propaganda purposes is clearly aimed at prejudicing a bi-zonal settlement, which has been universally accepted as a fair and realistic solution. Its attempt, on the other hand, to drag Turkey into this matter, by citing a short-sighted, politically inclined court decision, has similar ulterior motives. It should be borne in mind that Turkey's role in Cyprus is limited to providing security guarantees to the Turkish Cypriots and preventing the repetition of Greek Cypriot aggression against them.

It is unfortunate that particularly at a time when efforts are being made to resume the direct talks, stalled since 1994 as a result of Mr. Clerides' refusal to sit at the negotiating table, the Greek Cypriot side should resort to such harmful propaganda in order to mislead the world about the Cyprus question in general as well as on the specific, complex issues surrounding it. This can only be interpreted as another demonstration of the other side's insincerity about a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal settlement and its continuing unwillingness to engage in serious negotiations to that end.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/376
16 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 15 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 May 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The letter gives particulars of Turkish acts of military aggression against Iraq's territory and airspace, the most recent of which was the Turkish incursion into Iraqi territory on 13 May 1997, and it calls upon the United Nations to meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and to halt the intimidation and aggression to which Iraq is being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Identical letters dated 15 May 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that at 0300 hours on 13 May 1997 Turkish armed forces carried out a fresh incursion into Iraqi territory when two Turkish forces consisting of four armoured columns supported by helicopters advanced into northern Iraq. The first force came from the Silopi area of Turkey and advanced towards the Zakho area, and the second came from the Cevizli and Damarca areas of Turkey and advanced towards the Samatah and Bahnunah areas north of Amadiyah. The forces in question cut the Zakho - Ibrahim al-Khalil road, and the incursion caused our citizens in the area great loss of life and inflicted heavy damage to property.

In my letter of 6 May 1997 (S/1997/354, annex) I gave you details of the violations committed by Turkish armed forces on a daily basis up to 4 May 1997. Such violations have continued in subsequent days, as set forth hereunder.

1. Between 1130 and 1220 hours on 5 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties, each by a two-aircraft formation, in the Amadiyah, Mosul and Tall Afar areas. Between 0823 and 0825 hours on the same day two Turkish helicopters violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq in the Amadiyah area.

2. Between 0950 and 1750 hours on 6 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with nine sorties in the Dohuk, Zakho, Batufah, Ayn Sifni, Pibu, Amadiyah and Sarsank areas.

3. Between 0825 and 1510 hours on 7 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 13 sorties, each by a two-aircraft formation, in the Ayn Sifni, Zakho, Irbil, Amadiyah, Koysanjak, Dohuk, Tall Kayf, Kalak and Rawanduz areas.

4. Between 1129 and 1234 hours on 8 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties, each by a single aircraft, in the Zakho, Amadiyah and Pibu areas.

5. Between 1015 and 1045 hours on 9 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties, two by two-aircraft formations and two by a single aircraft, in the Zakho, Amadiyah and Batufah areas.

6. Between 1035 and 1145 hours on 10 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties, carried out by four two-aircraft formations, in the Zakho, Batufah and Amadiyah areas.

7. Between 1110 and 1752 hours on 11 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq to a depth of not less than

20 kilometres inside Iraqi territory with three sorties, each by a single aircraft, in the Zakho and Amadiyah areas.

8. Between 1005 and 1155 hours on 12 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 12 sorties, carried out by six two-aircraft formations, in the Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Qush and Sarsank areas.

9. The Turkish side has recently stepped up the number of sorties carried out by its fighter aircraft in violation of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. There were 43 such sorties during the month of April 1997, while the figures for sorties violating the airspace of the Republic of Iraq in January, February and March 1997 were 6, 12 and 7 respectively.

In conveying to you the details of this new incursion and of these violations by the Turkish armed forces, the Government of Iraq expresses its condemnation of such acts of military aggression. It does so because the practices of the Turkish forces, as represented by their repeated shelling of towns and villages in Iraq and their unlawful incursions into Iraqi territory, are in flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and the inviolability of its territory and airspace, just as they are incompatible with relations of good-neighbourliness, the Charter of the United Nations, the norms of international law and the 1926 Iraq-Turkey boundary agreement. These practices may also undermine stability in the region as a whole, which is suffering primarily from the anomalous situation created by the United States of America and its allies in northern Iraq.

As stated in my previous letter, the Turkish Government bears full international responsibility for the acts of aggression it commits inside Iraqi territory and for all their consequences, regardless of the alleged reasons it gives.

The Government of Iraq reserves its legitimate right under international law to determine an appropriate response to such brutal military aggression and to seek compensation for the damage caused by these Turkish violations of Iraq's territory and airspace and for the human suffering inflicted on Iraqi citizens by these acts of aggression. Through you, it renews its call to the Government of Turkey to reconsider its policy with respect to the situation in northern Iraq, to promote the collaboration of the two countries on the basis of considerations of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect for sovereignty and to eliminate the reasons for the persistence of a situation that jeopardizes the interests of both countries.

As, through you, I reiterate my country's call to its Turkish neighbour to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, I express the hope that the United Nations will meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and that it will halt the intimidation and aggression to which my country is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/377
16 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 25 April 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq (S/1997/338), concerning the severe and deliberate procrastination in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and Security Council resolution 986 (1995), and the responsibility the United States of America bears for that, since it puts holds on and rejects many of the contracts submitted to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

I regret to have to inform you and the members of the Security Council that at the present time, when only three weeks remain of the six-month period during which resolution 986 (1995) and the Memorandum of Understanding were to be implemented, the status of implementation is going from bad to worse. This is due to the position taken by the United States with a view to obstructing and delaying implementation of the above-mentioned texts, thereby preventing sufficient quantities of foodstuffs and medicines from reaching the Iraqi people.

A cursory glance at the statistics relating to the processing of contracts for foodstuffs, medicines and other humanitarian supplies shows that, as at 15 May 1997, only 217 of the 570 contracts submitted to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) had been approved. The United States of America had put holds on or rejected 156 contracts.

The United States of America has put holds on many contracts without giving any reason for doing so. When reasons have been given, they have been unconvincing and unsubstantiated claims: the medicines requested did not appear on the distribution plan, the number of emergency vehicles was greater than needed, or the quantities of medicines in the contracts exceeded the quantities requested, and so forth time. Meanwhile, however, the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations has been gathering all the evidence necessary to prove that the contents of the contracts complied with the Memorandum of Understanding and the distribution plan.

Such a negative picture of the state of implementation of resolution 986 (1995) and the Memorandum of Understanding renders the urgent intervention of yourself and the members of the Security Council necessary, in order to urge

the United States of America to abandon its tactics of obstruction and delay, which injure the people of Iraq and undermine the credibility of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/378
19 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to our conversation of 12 May 1997, I should like to reaffirm the following:

1. I have received no official notification from my country as to the means of transport used by our leader, His Excellency Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, on his visit to the Niger and Nigeria for religious purposes.

2. The visit was undertaken in response to the invitation of the African Islamic leaders, who are part of the world peoples' Islamic leadership led by His Excellency Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. The visit was therefore undertaken for purely religious reasons.

3. Even supposing for the sake of argument that the method of transport used was an aircraft, and a Libyan aircraft at that, that would in no way threaten world peace or international security.

4. We are aware that the United States of America has substituted Islam and the Muslims for its former enemy, the Soviet Union and the collapsed Eastern bloc. Nevertheless, the Security Council should not serve as a shield for the United States, thereby legitimizing this animosity.

Iraq, Iran, Syria, the Sudan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and other countries are currently being treated as enemies and made the target of political, economic and military embargoes. It is possible that the Niger and Nigeria may in the future take their place in this long queue.

We therefore consider that the Security Council should recognize this while there is still time, since every action is followed by a reaction, and in future reactions will not come from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya alone. The Security Council should therefore avoid becoming involved in religious issues.

5. Discussion of this visit by the Security Council will not resolve the Lockerbie question. That can only be resolved by the following:

(a) The United States of America and the United Kingdom must take the steps already taken by France. We are completely ready to cooperate with those countries fully in order to complete the requested investigation of the two suspects;

(b) Acceptance of one of the proposals put forward by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. All these proposals are officially documented in the Security Council;

(c) Acceptance of one of the proposals put forward in this regard by the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States or the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

We are committed to reaching a solution to this problem, and hope that the Security Council will send a commission of inquiry to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to establish the lack of any connection with terrorism or terrorists.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/379
19 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 19 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letter addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, on 15 May 1997 (S/1997/376, annex), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 18 May 1997 from the Minister giving further detailed information concerning the Turkish incursions into the territory of Iraq and the violations of its airspace that began on the night of 13/14 May 1997.

The letter again calls upon the United Nations to meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and to halt the intimidation and aggression to which Iraq is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Identical letters dated 18 May 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter of 15 May 1997 concerning the fresh incursions into the territory of the Republic of Iraq carried out by Turkish armed forces on the night of 13/14 May 1997 (S/1997/376, annex), I should like to provide you with the additional detailed information set forth hereunder, the incursions in question having been carried out along three lines of advance.

1. One line of advance was from the Çağırca and Üzümlü areas of Turkey in the direction of the Kani Masi area, which is inside Iraq's international boundaries.

2. A second line of advance was from the Cevizli and Damlaca areas of Turkey in the direction of the Bahnunah, Sanat and Ufkuzi areas, which are inside Iraq's international boundaries.

3. A third line of advance was from the Silopi area of Turkey in the direction of the Faysh Khabur, Zakho, Darkar Ajam, Sindi, Batufah and Bikufah areas, which are inside Iraq's international boundaries.

4. Turkish fighter aircraft and helicopters participated in support of the invading Turkish ground forces and bombarded civilian areas inside Iraq's international boundaries, causing loss of life among Iraqi civilian residents of the area and damage to their property.

5. Between 0917 and 1947 hours on 14 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties, carried out by four two-aircraft formations. This aerial activity was centred on the Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Pibu areas, which are inside Iraqi airspace.

6. At 1330 hours on 15 May 1997 six fully loaded, covered Turkish trucks entered Iraqi territory in the Dayrabun area.

7. At 1615 hours on 15 May 1997 two helicopters coming from beyond Mount Bahir entered Iraqi territory. They landed in the Dayrabun area to the east of Faysh Khabur, and they left the area at 1800 hours on the same day.

8. Between 1301 and 2118 hours on 16 May 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 10 sorties carried out by five two-aircraft formations. This aerial activity was centred on the Amadiyah, Sarsank, Atrush, Shaykhan, Pibu, Qush and Mosul East areas.

In conveying to you the details of this new incursion and of these violations by the Turkish armed forces, the Government of Iraq expresses its condemnation of such acts of military aggression. It does so because the practices of the Turkish forces, as represented by their repeated shelling of towns and villages in Iraq and their unlawful incursions into Iraqi territory,

are in flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and the inviolability of its territory and airspace, just as they are incompatible with relations of good-neighbourliness, the Charter of the United Nations, the norms of international law and the 1926 Iraq-Turkey boundary agreement. These practices may also undermine stability in the region as a whole, which is suffering primarily from the anomalous situation created by the United States of America and its allies in northern Iraq.

As stated in my previous letter, the Turkish Government bears full international responsibility for the acts of aggression it commits inside Iraqi territory and for all their consequences, regardless of the alleged reasons it gives.

The Government of Iraq reserves its legitimate right under international law to determine an appropriate response to such brutal military aggression and to seek compensation for the damage caused by these Turkish violations of Iraq's territory and airspace and for the human suffering inflicted on Iraqi citizens by these acts of aggression. Through you, it renews its call to the Government of Turkey to reconsider its policy with respect to the situation in northern Iraq, to promote the collaboration of the two countries on the basis of considerations of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect for sovereignty and to eliminate the reasons for the persistence of a situation that jeopardizes the interests of both countries.

As, through you, I reiterate my country's call to its Turkish neighbour to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, I express the hope that the United Nations will meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and that it will halt the intimidation and aggression to which my country is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/51/904
S/1997/380
19 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 43
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 16 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 7 May 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union on Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. H. BIEGMAN
Permanent Representative of the
Netherlands to the United Nations

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ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Declaration issued on 7 May 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union on Burundi

The European Union welcomes the outcome of the summit meeting of regional Heads of State in Arusha on 16 April 1997 and confirms its support for their efforts. Its special envoy will continue to work in close collaboration with them.

The European Union condemns the atrocities committed daily against civilians and other violations of human rights. In that context, it has learned with consternation of the recent violence in the provinces of Makamba and Bururi, and in particular of the massacre of 43 seminarists and staff members at the seminary in Buta carried out by armed rebels on 30 April this year.

It totally condemns that massacre and offers its condolences to the families of the victims and to those in charge of the seminary.

The European Union believes that such acts of violence, by whomsoever they are committed, seriously undermine the peace process in Burundi, and therefore calls on all the parties in the conflict to renounce violence, publicly to repudiate the acts of violence committed daily in Burundi and resolutely to pursue a political settlement.

The European Union solemnly appeals to all Burundian leaders not to let themselves be tempted by the illusion of a military victory. It reiterates its appeal for a ceasefire and an immediate and unconditional start on negotiations amongst all parties to the conflict in Burundi.

It also reiterates its concern at the humanitarian situation in the "regroupement" camps and appeals to the Burundian Government to disperse those camps at the earliest opportunity.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/381
20 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Security Council of 19 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/16) on the situation concerning Western Sahara and the designation of a Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 May 1997 (S/1997/358) and welcoming in particular the intention of the Secretary-General to evaluate the situation in the light of the findings and recommendations to be provided by his Personal Envoy,

1. Reiterates its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan, which has been accepted by the parties;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 September 1997;

3. Urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General in his mission as outlined by the Secretary-General, and to demonstrate the political will to overcome the persisting stalemate, and find an acceptable solution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of progress in the situation and to submit to the Council, by 15 September 1997, a comprehensive report on the results of his evaluation of all aspects of the Western Sahara issue;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/382
20 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 16 May 1997 (S/1997/377), I should like to inform you and the members of the Security Council that on 14 May 1997 the Iraq Sanctions Committee adopted a set of measures designed to expedite and streamline the Committee's procedures for the approval of contracts for food, medicines and other items of a humanitarian nature under the terms of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996. The document in which the measures are set forth was circulated as a Security Council press release on 15 May 1997 (IK/219-SC/6368), and a copy of this is attached. One of the measures adopted, that set forth in paragraph 4, is that "If a contract is put on hold, the delegations concerned should indicate to the Secretariat the specific reasons to enable the matter to be resolved as quickly as possible".

Most regrettably, the delegation of the United States has not adhered to the principle to which it gave its approval. On the very next day, 15 May 1997, it placed contracts Nos. 368, 372, 399 and 435 on hold without giving any reason for doing so.

On 16 May 1997 the United States delegation placed contracts Nos. 473, 487, 489 and 492 on hold without giving any clear reason. It merely stated that it had "technical" reasons for placing the contracts on hold and did not say what those technical reasons were. On 19 May 1997 the United States delegation placed contracts Nos. 365, 505 and 561 on hold without providing any reason for doing so. On the same day it also blocked contract No. 312 without giving any reason.

These further actions by the delegation of the United States, together with its previous practices, have thus far caused 182 contracts to be placed on hold or blocked, either for no reason at all or for no cogent reason. Such practices demonstrate the persistence of the delegation of the United States in impeding implementation of the humanitarian aspects of resolution 986 (1995) and further indicate that it is not complying with the measures to expedite the approval of contracts to which it expressed its agreement in the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

I reiterate my request to you and to the members of the Security Council for rapid intervention in urging the United States to desist from its use of delaying tactics that cause harm to the people of Iraq and are inconsistent with the measures the United States delegation has itself approved.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

United Nations

Press Release
Security Council

Department of Public Information • News Coverage and Accreditation Service • New York

IK/219
SC/6368
15 May 1997

IRAQ SANCTIONS COMMITTEE ADOPTS FURTHER MEASURES TO EXPEDITE AND STREAMLINE APPROVAL PROCESS OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES UNDER RESOLUTION 986 (1995)

The following was issued yesterday by the Iraq Sanctions Committee:

At its 155th meeting held on 14 May, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait adopted the following measures intended to facilitate a more smooth process for approval of contracts for humanitarian supplies to Iraq:

Measures to Expedite and Streamline the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 986 (1995)

1. The Committee recalls its decision to consider for approval contracts based upon anticipated revenues as determined by the issuing of an irrevocable letter of credit for oil shipments and confirmation of lifting of oil cargoes.

In this regard the Committee requests the Secretariat to circulate for its consideration all contracts that meet the requirements of the Committee's Procedures.

2. Incomplete applications will not be circulated until clarification is obtained by the Secretariat from the applicant State and the Permanent Mission of Iraq. Thus the Secretariat will immediately notify both the Permanent Mission of the applicant State and the Permanent Mission of Iraq of the irregularities found in the submitted documentation.

3. The Secretariat will henceforward process all incoming 986 applications if possible within two business days taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

4. If a contract is put on hold, the delegations concerned should indicate to the Secretariat the specific reasons to enable the matter to be resolved as quickly as possible.

The Secretariat will include in its weekly information to the Committee members a separate update on the lifted holds.

5. The Committee expects that the Secretariat will take steps to obtain additional resources to support processing as necessary.

For information media - not an offical record - also available at http://www.un.org/news

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Fifty-second session
Items 39 and 148 of the
preliminary list*
OCEANS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Identical letters dated 20 May 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of two letters of protest, Nos. 034/04/80-573 and 034/04/80-574, dated 4 May 1997, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Abu Dhabi. They concern the statement made by Mr. Abdullah Muhammad Hashim, Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport in the Islamic Republic of Iran, published in the newspaper Hamshirin, No. 1237, on 22 April 1997, which constitutes:

1. A flagrant violation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the memorandum of understanding concluded between the two countries in 1971 with respect to the island of Abu Musa, the imposition of an illegal status quo, and an attempt to consolidate its occupation of the island and place it under Iranian sovereignty by force. No rights over this island have accrued to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. A flagrant violation of the principles of international law and of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over Greater Tunb. In accordance with the established precepts of international law which hold that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and that occupation gives the occupying Power no rights in the territory subjected to it by force, no rights over this island have accrued to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

* A/52/50.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 39 and 148 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalid Khalifa AL-MUALLA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Note verbale dated 4 May 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Abu Dhabi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that its construction of an airport on the island of Abu Musa, which belongs to the United Arab Emirates, constitutes a flagrant violation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the memorandum of understanding concerning the island of Abu Musa concluded between the two countries in 1971. The construction was announced by Mr. Abdullah Muhammad Hashim, Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport in the Islamic Republic of Iran with responsibility for the building and expansion of ports and airports, and the announcement was published in the newspaper Hamshirin, No. 1237, on 22 April 1997. Such action constitutes the imposition of an illegal status quo and an attempt to consolidate the occupation of the island and place it under Iranian sovereignty by force.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of its vigorous objections to this illegal act. It considers this and all previous actions taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the island of Abu Musa to be unjustified acts of provocation. No rights over this island have accrued to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The United Arab Emirates reaffirms its sovereignty over the island of Abu Musa and its refusal to recognize the sovereignty of any other State over that island. It reserves all its rights over the island of Abu Musa.

ANNEX II

Note verbale dated 4 May 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Abu Dhabi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that its construction of an airport on the island of Greater Tunb, which belongs to the United Arab Emirates and has been occupied by the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1971, constitutes a flagrant violation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the principles of international law and of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the island of Greater Tunb. The construction was announced by Mr. Abdullah Muhammad Hashim, Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport in the Islamic Republic of Iran with responsibility for the building and expansion of ports and airports, and the announcement was published in the newspaper Hamshirin, No. 1237, on 22 April 1997. In accordance with the established precepts of international law which hold that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and that occupation gives the occupying Power no rights in the territory subjected to it by force, no rights over this island have accrued to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of its vigorous objections to this illegal act. It considers this and all previous actions taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the island of Abu Musa and the occupied islands of Greater and Lesser Tunb to be unjustified acts of provocation. No rights over these islands have accrued to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The United Arab Emirates reaffirms its sovereignty over its three islands and its refusal to recognize the sovereignty of any other State over them. It reserves all its rights over these islands.

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of the preliminary list*
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 15 May 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Russian-Chinese Joint Declaration on a Multipolar World and the Establishment of a New International Order, adopted in Moscow on 23 April 1997 during the State visit of the President of the Chinese People's Republic to the Russian Federation (see annex).

* A/52/50.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 20, 64, 71, 81, 88 and 99 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(Signed) WANG Xuexian
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of
China to the United Nations

Annex

Russian-Chinese Joint Declaration on a Multipolar World and the Establishment of a New International Order, adopted in Moscow on 23 April 1997

The Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"), desiring to develop a partnership based on equality and mutual trust for the purpose of strategic interaction in the twenty-first century, and considering the responsibility to the international community, that they bear as permanent members of the Security Council and also considering their common approaches to major international issues, declare the following:

1. In a spirit of partnership, the Parties shall strive to promote the multipolarization of the world and the establishment of a new international order.

The Parties believe that profound changes in international relations have taken place at the end of the twentieth century. The cold war is over. The bipolar system has vanished. A positive trend towards a multipolar world is gaining momentum, and relations between major States, including former cold-war adversaries, are changing. Regional economic cooperation organizations are showing considerable vitality. Diversity in the political, economic and cultural development of all countries is becoming the norm, and the role played by the forces in favour of peace and broad-based international cooperation is expanding. A growing number of countries are beginning to recognize the need for mutual respect, equality and mutual advantage - but not for hegemony and power politics - and for dialogue and cooperation - but not for confrontation and conflict. The establishment of a peaceful, stable, just and rational new international political and economic order is becoming a pressing need of the times and an imperative of historical development.

2. The Parties are in favour of making mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage, peaceful coexistence and other universally recognized principles of international law the fundamental norm for conducting relations between States and the basis for a new international order.

Every country has the right independently to choose its path of development in the light of its own specific conditions and without interference from other States. Differences in their social systems, ideologies and value systems must not become an obstacle to the development of normal relations between States.

All countries, large or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. No country should seek hegemony, engage in power politics or monopolize international affairs.

The Parties believe that the renunciation of discriminatory policies and practices in economic relations, and the strengthening and expansion of trade, economic, scientific, technical and humanitarian exchanges and cooperation on

the basis of equality and mutual advantage will promote their common development and prosperity.

3. The Parties are in favour of establishing a new and universally applicable concept of security. They believe that the cold-war mentality must be abandoned and they oppose bloc politics. Differences and disputes between countries must be settled by peaceful means, without resorting to the use or threat of force. Dialogue and consultations must be pursued with a view to promoting mutual understanding and confidence, and peace and security must be sought through bilateral and multilateral coordination and cooperation.

The Parties are of the view that the Commonwealth of Independent States is an important factor in ensuring stability and development in Eurasia. They stress that the Agreement between the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the People's Republic of China on confidence-building in the military field in the border area, as well as the Agreement on the mutual reduction of their armed forces in the border area are of great importance and can serve as a model for the achievement of regional peace, security and stability in the post-cold-war era.

The Parties intend to facilitate the disarmament process and emphasize the importance of signing the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and implementing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Parties express concern at attempts to enlarge and strengthen military blocs, since this trend can pose a threat to the security of individual countries and aggravate tension on a regional and global scale.

4. The Parties are of the view that the role of the United Nations and the Security Council must be strengthened, and they highly appreciate United Nations efforts to maintain world peace and security. They believe that the United Nations, as the most universal and authoritative organization of sovereign States, has a place and role in the world that cannot be supplanted by any other international organization. The Parties are confident that the United Nations will play an important role in the establishment and maintenance of the new international order.

United Nations peacekeeping efforts should focus on the prevention of conflicts or their escalation. Peacekeeping operations can be conducted only on the basis of a Security Council decision and only with the consent of the countries concerned, in strict compliance with the mandate issued by the Security Council and under the Council's supervision.

Whenever the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopts a resolution on the use of sanctions, the damage caused by the imposition of such sanctions, as well as damage to third countries and neighbouring regions, must be kept to a minimum. The sanctions themselves must be eased and lifted in due course in the light of the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

The Parties express their readiness to cooperate closely with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to strive to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations activities. The Parties intend to hold regular

consultations on matters relating to the work of the Organization and to coordinate their actions in this area in the light of prevailing circumstances.

5. The Parties stress that numerous developing countries and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are an important force that promotes multipolarization and the establishment of a new international order. Interaction among developing countries is gaining momentum. Their role in international politics is growing, and their share in the world economy is increasing. The rise of the developing countries will provide a powerful impetus for the historical process of establishing a new international order. These countries should take their rightful place in the future new international order and participate in international affairs on an equal and non-discriminatory basis.

6. The Parties note with satisfaction that the establishment and development of a Russian-Chinese partnership based on equality and mutual trust for the purpose of strategic interaction in the twenty-first century is in keeping with the development of the international situation and international relations in the post-cold-war era, fully meets the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and is conducive to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

As permanent members of the Security Council, the Russian Federation and China, adhering to the principles of partnership, good-neighbourliness and friendship, equality and trust and mutually advantageous cooperation, and in strictly abiding by the principles of international law, are forging a new type of long-term inter-State relations that are not directed against third countries. This provides important practical experience for the establishment of a new international order.

The Parties intend to make active use of and strengthen the existing system of summit meetings and high-level contacts. Their heads of State, heads of Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs meet regularly to exchange views on bilateral relations and major international issues.

Guided by a sense of their historical responsibility for world peace and development and for the future of mankind, the Parties are strengthening coordination and cooperation in international affairs. The two countries are making efforts to ensure friendly coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing with all other States and are making their due contribution to the strengthening of world peace and the common progress of mankind.

7. Mankind is on the threshold of a new era. The peoples of all countries are faced with the increasingly urgent question of the kind of international order they will live under in the next century. The Parties call on all countries to engage in an active dialogue on the establishment of a peaceful, stable, just and rational new international order, and they are prepared to take part in a joint discussion of any constructive proposals to this end.

FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

(Signed) JIANG Zemin